

Notice of Lodging of Non-U.S. Authorities

Exhibit 1

Civil Procedure Law of The People's
Republic of China (2012), Chapter 27 (Judicial
Assistance), Articles 276-284

Civil Procedure Law Of The People's Republic Of China (2012)

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(Adopted at the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress on 9 April 1991, and amended for the first time according to the "Decision on Amending the 'Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China'" as adopted at the 30th Session of the Standing Committee of the 10th National People's Congress on 28 October 2007, and amended for the second time according to the "Decision on Amending the 'Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China'" as adopted at the 28th Session of the Standing Committee of the 11th National People's Congress on 31 August 2012.)

Part One General Principles

Chapter 1 Purposes, Scope of Regulation and Basic Principles

Article 1 The Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China is formulated according to the Constitution and in the light of the experience and actual conditions of adjudicating civil cases in our country.

Article 2 The purposes of the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China are to protect the litigation rights exercised by the parties, to ensure that the people's courts find facts, to distinguish right from wrong, to apply the law correctly, to try civil cases promptly, to affirm the rights and obligations in civil affairs, to impose sanctions for civil wrong doings, to protect the lawful rights and interests of the parties, to educate citizens to voluntarily abide by the law, to maintain the social and economic order, and to guarantee the smooth progress of the socialist construction.

Article 3 The provisions of this Law shall apply to all the civil litigation accepted by people's courts regarding disputes over the status of property and personal relations among citizens, legal persons, or other organizations respectively and mutually between citizens, legal persons, or other organizations.

Article 4 All those who involve in civil lawsuits within the territory of the People's Republic of China must abide by this Law.

Article 5 Foreign nationals, stateless persons, foreign enterprises, or organizations, which initiate or respond to lawsuits in people's courts, shall have the same litigation rights and obligations as the citizens, legal persons, or other organizations of the People's Republic of China.

Should the courts of a foreign country impose restrictions on the civil litigation rights of the citizens, legal persons, or other organizations of the People's Republic of China, the people's courts of the People's Republic of China shall follow the principle of reciprocity regarding the civil litigation rights of the citizens, enterprises, or organizations of that foreign country.

Article 6 The adjudication authority over civil cases shall be exercised by the people's courts only.

The people's courts shall adjudicate civil cases independently according to law, and shall not be subject to any interference from an administrative organ, public organization, or individual.

Article 7 The people's courts must take the facts as the basis and take the law as the criterion when adjudicating civil cases.

If a people's court determines that the enforcement of an award will violate the social and public interest, the court shall make a ruling to disallow the enforcement of the arbitration award.

Article 275 If the enforcement of an arbitration award is disallowed, the parties may reach a written agreement on arbitration to re-submit their dispute for a new arbitration or file a lawsuit in a people's court.

Chapter 27 Judicial Assistance

Article 276 According to the international treaties concluded or acceded to by the People's Republic of China or the principle of reciprocity, the people's courts of China and foreign courts may request each other's assistance in the service of legal documents, the investigation and collection of evidence, or other litigation actions.

If any matter requested by a foreign court for assistance would impair the sovereignty, security, or social and public interests of the People's Republic of China, the people's court shall refuse the request.

Article 277 A request for providing of judicial assistance shall be conducted through channels stipulated in the international treaties concluded or acceded to by the People's Republic of China; if there is no treaty regarding judicial assistance between China and the foreign country, such a request may be made through diplomatic channels.

A foreign embassy or consulate to the People's Republic of China may serve legal documents to its citizens or conduct the investigation and collection of evidence on its citizens with the conditions of no laws of the People's Republic of China to be violated and no compulsory measures to be taken.

Except for the circumstances proscribed in the preceding paragraph, no foreign organ or individual may, without obtaining an approval from the relevant authorities of the People's Republic of China, serve documents or conduct any investigation and collection of evidence within the territory of the People's Republic of China.

Article 278 A letter of request for judicial assistance and its annexes submitted by a foreign court to a people's court shall be appended with Chinese translations or the texts in the language specified in the relevant international treaty.

A letter of request and its annexes submitted to a foreign court by a people's court for judicial assistance shall also be appended with the translations in the language of the country or the texts in the language specified in the relevant international treaty.

Article 279 The judicial assistance provided by the people's courts shall be carried out according to the procedure stipulated by the laws of the People's Republic of China. If a foreign court request for judicial assistance to be conducted in a special method, it may be conducted as requested as long as the special method does not violate any laws of the People's Republic of China.

Article 280 If a party applies for enforcement of a legally effective judgment or ruling made by a people's court and the party subject to the enforcement or its property is not within the territory of the People's Republic of China, the applicant may directly apply for the recognition and enforcement of the judgment or ruling to the foreign court that has jurisdiction over the case, or have the people's court request a foreign court to recognize and enforce the judgment or ruling according to the relevant provisions of the international treaties concluded or acceded to by China or on the principle of reciprocity.

If a party applies for the enforcement of a legally effective arbitration award made by a foreign-affair arbitration institution of the People's Republic of China and the party subject to the enforcement or its property is not within the territory of the People's Republic of China, the applicant may directly apply for the recognition and enforcement of the arbitration award to the foreign court that has jurisdiction over the case.

Article 281 If a legally effective judgment or ruling made by a foreign court seeks the recognition and enforcement of a people's court of the People's Republic of China, the party may directly apply to the intermediate people's court of the People's Republic of China that has the jurisdiction over the case for the recognition and enforcement, or the foreign court may, according to the provisions of the international treaties concluded or acceded to by the People's Republic of China or based on the principle of reciprocity, request the recognition and enforcement of a people's court.

Article 282 After a people's court of the People's Republic of China reviews an application or pleading for the recognition and enforcement of a legally effective judgment or ruling rendered by a foreign court according to the international treaties concluded or acceded to by the People's Republic of China or based on the principle of reciprocity, if the court considers that such a judgment or ruling does not contradict the basic principles of the laws of the People's Republic of China nor violates the national, social, and public interest of China, the court may render a ruling to recognize its force. Where the enforcement is necessary, the court may issue an order to enforce a foreign judgment according to the relevant provisions of this Law. If a legally effective judgment or ruling rendered by a foreign court contradicts the basic principles of the law of the People's Republic of China or the national, social, and public interest of China, the people's court shall reject the application of recognition and enforcement.

Article 283 If an award made by a foreign arbitration institution needs the recognition and enforcement of a people's court of the People's Republic of China, the party shall directly apply to the intermediate people's court located in the place where the party subject to the enforcement has its domicile or where its property is located. The people's court shall deal with the matter according to the relevant provisions of the international treaties concluded or acceded to by the People's Republic of China or on the principle of reciprocity.

Article 284 This Law shall become effective as of the date of promulgation, and the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China (for Trial Implementation) shall be annulled as of the same date.